The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Will Never Overlook Seoul's Provocative Moves

—Rodong Sinmun on KAL Incident—

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Jan. 17 in a signed commentary assailed the south Korean authorities for the "results of investigation" that laid the blame for the plane incident at the door of the DPRK, branding Shinichi and Mayumi, a couple who were carrying Japanese passports, as "agents" of the north and "criminals responsible for the jetliner explosion."

The commentary said:

The south Korean rulers must frankly admit even now, though belated, that the jetliner incident was their own fake-up, apologize for their insidious, reckless attempts to besmirch the external authority of the DPRK through that incident and immediately stop their provocative anti-communist smear campaign which pushes the situation on the Korean Peninsula to a higher pitch of strain.

The south Korean rulers are now vociferously talking about "counter measures and retaliation" against someone in their frantic anti-DPRK smear campaign through an "urgent emergency military affairs meeting", a "statement" and "press statements" with the publication of the results.

The moves of the puppets following the jetliner incident and the clumsily-made "results of investigation" full of contradictions indicate the jet incident as a self-made drama premeditatedly invented by the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group with an insidious political aim.

The puppets initially reported that they shadowed Shinichi and Mayumi with Japanese passports all along from Vienna via Baghdad to Abu Dhabi because they were on the blacklist. Later, however, they concluded in the "results of investigation" that the explosion was caused by a transistor radio in which a time bomb was installed and by a bottle of incendiary material, left behind them when they alighted.

When it is considered that the south Korean puppets base their politics on intelligence, it is a cock-and-bull story that shadowers and more than 20 "Agency for National Security Planning" agents and crewmen aboard the plane could not discover those objects, not small ones.

Moreover, one cannot but call to attention to the facts that a south Korean agent wearing the mask of a "diplomat" was the first to contact

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Pyongyang's Letter to Seoul Calls for N-S Joint Conference

A letter to the south Korean authorities, political parties and public organizations and personages of different social standings was handed over to the south Korean side on Jan. 14 through Panmunjom.

The letter, which was adopted on Jan. 13 at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Administration Council, all political parties and public organizations, called for the early convocation of a north-south joint conference advanced by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for 1988.

Two liaison officers authorized by the preparatory committee of the north side to a north-south joint conference conveyed the letter to liaison officers of the south Korean side. **(See a list of the members of the preparatory committee on page 3).**

The letter said:

Although the north and the south have different ideologies and social systems, the fellow countrymen should not fight among themselves as enemy, war. Even though it is difficult to reunify the country right now, we must seek a way to reconciliation, unity and peaceful life as one nation of the same stock.

National reconciliation and unity can be achieved by the concentrated will and united efforts of political parties, groupings and broad masses of all walks of life, not by efforts of limited some persons or specific politicians.

Proceeding from this, we propose with respect to you to convene a north-south joint conference in which the representatives of political parties and public organizations and people from all walks of life in the north and the south including those in authority would participate.

The problems of discontinuing the Team Spirit joint military exercise and other large-scale war games, of arranging multinational disarmament talks, of hosting the 24th Olympic Games jointly by the north and the south regardless the deadline of application for the Olympiad, and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other must be settled within this year at a north-south joint conference.

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"Moral Sense of Duty More Important than Medals in Olympiad": Cuban President

Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz on Jan. 15 said that the Republic of Cuba decided not to participate in the 24th Olympic Games.

"The Cuban Olympic Committee and government have decided not to apply for the Olympiad. In a word, Cuba does not participate in the Olympic Games," he said in a letter to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

In the letter, President Fidel Castro Ruz pointed out that he himself and the Cuban people have exerted efforts to successfully co-host the 24th Olympiad in the north and south of Korea.

"We are regretful that we are obliged to adopt this decision," he said. "However, our people and sportsmen who have great pride and moral principle, not being disappointed, will continue to prepare for the Barcelona Olympiad in 1992 unless unjustifiable sanction is imposed on us for our dignified attitude."

He continued, "But, we will reconsider our determination, taking into account that you Samaranch, our friend, are making efforts to guarantee the safety of Games and to co-host the Games without violence in Seoul and think that in such circumstances the Olympic Committee and you beneficially will assess the earnest participation of Cuba."

"We advise you to consider that for Cuba the people's moral sense of duty is more important than success in the Olympiad and than gold medals to be gained in the Olympic Games," he said.

Madagascar, Ethiopia Joins Boycott of Single-hosted Games

On Jan. 15, the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar made public a communique in connection with its decision not to participate in the 1988 Olympic Games as long as it is hosted single-handedly by Seoul.

Noting that the revolutionary government recently discussed the problem of participation of Malagasy sportsmen in the 1988 Olympic Games, the communique recalled the fact that Madagascar has adopted decisions on the participation in the Games from a completely independent stand.

"A possible temporary failure of talks on fair division of events of Games to be staged in Pyongyang and Seoul makes the Democratic Republic of

(Continued on page 8)

TASS: KAL Incident Intended to Mar DPRK's Initiative & Olympic Cohosting

Tass on Jan. 20 criticized the south Korean authorities for launching a provocative campaign against the DPRK concerning the "KAL incident."

It said that Seoul's anti-DPRK racket is aimed at distracting the attention from the Pyongyang's new peace proposal for convening a north-south joint conference and preventing the holding of the Olympic Games jointly with the north.

Tass political analyst Mikhail Yakovlev wrote:

The Seoul authorities have launched again of late a provocative propaganda campaign against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and urged other countries to take economic and political "sanctions" against the DPRK.

This is apparently a premeditated and thoroughly planned action. Its purpose is to distract the attention from the new peace initiatives of the DPRK which are aimed at ending confrontation between the north and the south, at achieving national accord, at easing tension on the Korean Peninsula. And another important factor. The south Korean rulers, advancing invented accusations against the DPRK, obviously hope to prevent the holding of the Olympic Games jointly with the north.

Realistic initiatives that the DPRK vigorously presses for the implementation of the aspirations of the Korean people – unification of the country in a peaceful, democratic way – meet

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State-Sponsored Terrorism—US Policy

Tass on Jan. 21 said that the recent U.S. decision to list the DPRK as a state supporting terrorism is "obviously dictated by Washington's striving to step up pressure on the Asian state which pursues an independent policy line" and an attempt to evade responsibility for its deeds "because the United States was the main source and expounder of the policy of state terrorism."

Charles Redman, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, on Jan. 20 told a news conference that the United States put the DPRK on its "list of countries supporting terrorism", in which Cuba, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya and Iran are included.

Tass said that the allegations by the Seoul authorities about the involvement of the DPRK in the crash of the south Korean airliner are used as a pretext.

It said:

Redman cited neither facts nor evidence to prove the south Korean version. The steps made by the USA against the DPRK are obviously dictated by Washington's striving to step up pressure on the Asian state which pursues an independent policy line. It is not by chance that the United

(Continued on page 8)

UN Secretary General Hopes for Peaceful Solution of Korean Question

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Jan. 7 said that he would deeply study the new proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for 1988, in a conversation with the deputy chief of the permanent observer mission of the DPRK in the United Nations.

The U.N. secretary general said, "We pay a great attention to the situation on the Korean Peninsula."

"The United Nations wants the Korean question to be solved peacefully through negotiations.

"We will continue to direct a deep attention to the developments on the Korean Peninsula in the future, too," he added.

Secretary Kim Jong Il & Development Of Science and Technology (6)

—West Sea Barrage—

(Continued from the No. 1,360 issue of The People's Korea)

The Nampo Barrage was completed on June 24, 1986, in a short period of five years thanks to the energetic guidance extended by Secretary Kim Jong Il. Construction work on the barrage started in September 1981 at a suggestion of President Kim Il Sung.

On Sep. 8, 1986, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree that the Nampo Barrage had been renamed "the West Sea Barrage."

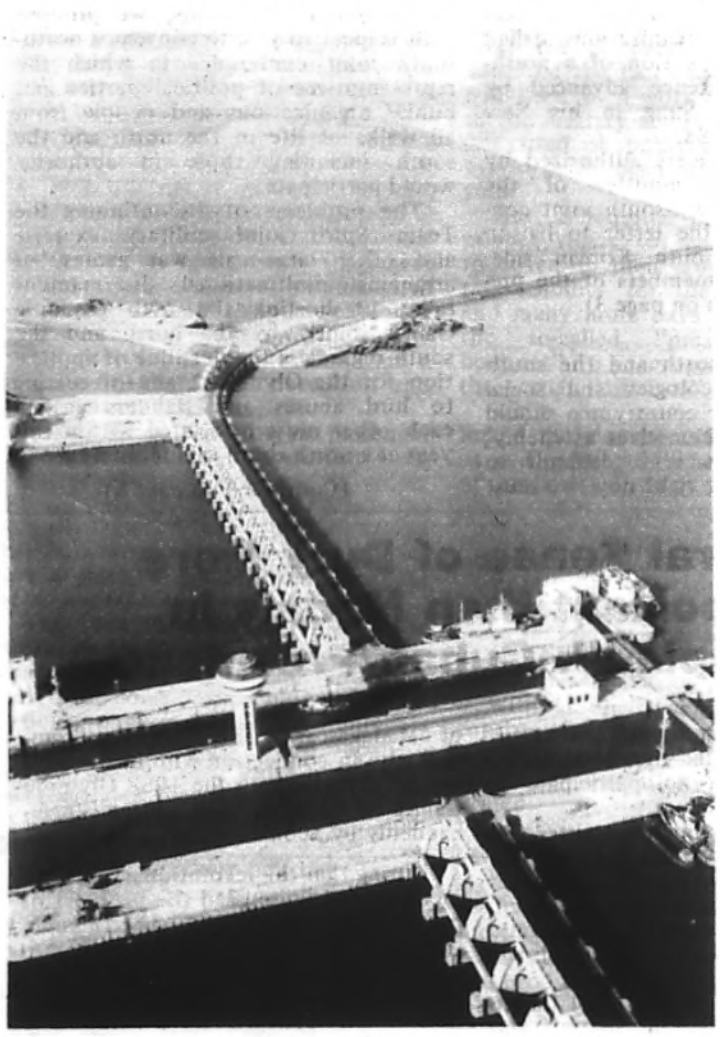
The 8 kilometer-long and 14 meter-wide barrage was built by damming the lower reaches of the River Taedong with an 8 km barrage from Nampo City to Unryul-gun, South Hwanghae Province. It consists of 3 locks and 36 sluices, a railway line, a 2-lane motor-way and a walkway.

The 3 locks can pass 2,000, 20,000 and 50,000 deadweight-ton class ships, respectively.

Some 3 divisions of the Korean People's Army soldiers and many scientists and technicians were mobilized as a main force for the barrage construction.

The barrage, built at a cost of some $4 billion, contributes to the development of an independent national economy, solving the problems of transportation, agricultural and industrial water, generating electric power and providing fish breeding bases.

The West Sea Barrage, indeed, is a grand monumental structure to demonstrate the great vitality of the Juche idea to the world.



The West Sea Barrage

100% Domestic Technique, Materials

Major Kim Sung Son of the KPA said as follows:

"We accomplished the construction work on the West Sea Barrage in a short time of five years thanks to the guidance extended by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, with the technique, design, material and manpower of the DPRK. The barrage is, in a word, a 100-percent domestic product."

Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot working guidance at the barrage in April 1983 and April 1984, and in September 1985, President Kim Il Sung accompanied by him gave on-the-spot guidance there.

The Secretary recruited excellent scientists and engineers from all over the country, saying that they should solve with their own efforts all the problems raised in the barrage construction in order to build it as the President planned.

After the construction started, he acquainted himself with the progress of the construction project, gave concrete guidance by indicating a direction in each construction process so that the supply of facilities, equipment and materials needed might be guaranteed smoothly.

One day in September 1985, he, together with President Kim Il Sung, gave on-the-spot working guidance there. The construction work was in its final stage. The locks were nearly completed and the barrage over a distance of about 400 meters remained to be built.

Constructors at the building site was thinking only of how quickly they should reclaim land for the remaining 400 meters and finish the barrage construction work.

But the Secretary advised that they should be not proceed with the construction only with a subjective desire without scientific calculation and judgment, because the construction work was fraught with risks.

He said that they should proceed with the construction work while fully guaranteeing the quality of work and researching a safe construction method.

Symbol of Peace & Stability

Thus, in October 1985, the main structures including the locks and spillways were completed and in November, a test operation of the gates of lock No. 1 was successfully carried out.

And in January 1985, locks Nos. 2 and 3 were successfully filled with water and in February, the swing bridges connecting locks Nos. 2 and 3 were installed. At last, the last section of the main dam was completed in April and the barrage was completed in June.

Major Kim Sung Son said as follows:

"At present, the U.S. and south Korean authorities are spreading wicked propaganda that we are making preparation for a war. On the contrary, the Korean people are busier in socialist construction than in 'warlike preparations,' as you see.

We sincerely wish for peace and security. I think it is not too much to say that the West Sea Barrage is a symbol of it."

In one year alone after it was commissioned in June 1986, more than 13,600 cargo ships including large ones passed through the locks and the transport volume through the Taedong River increased.

Scientists of the West Sea Marine Meteorological Institute expects that in winter the temperature will be 2-3 degrees centigrade higher and lower as much in summer thanks to the completion of the barrage.

The transparency of the water of the River Taedong is now about 10 meters deep from the water surface.

Meanwhile, tourists visit the West Sea Barrage every day from all parts of the country. So, trains shuttle between Nampo Station and Kammun Station and an excursion steamer service has started.

The barrage is fully utilized also as a place of recreation and relaxation for the people.

(Concluded)

60th Founding Anniv. of Newspaper Saenal Celebrated

A national meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Jan. 14 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the first issue of the newspaper *Saenal*, the revolutionary publication, founded and guided by President Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Attending there were Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president, Ho Jong Suk and Choe Tae Bok, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

Choe Tae Bok delivered a report at the meeting.

He said:

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the role of publications in the revolutionary struggle to realise the Chajusong of the working masses of the people in the first days when he embarked upon the road of revolution, and put forward the outstanding idea of building revolutionary publications at the dawn of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that in order to rouse all Koreans to struggle, it was necessary to publish a periodical which educates many readers.

Saenal, the first revolutionary newspaper in Korea, was founded on Jan. 15, 1928, by the energetic, ideological and theoretical activities of President Kim Il Sung.

The founding of the newspaper *Saenal* was a solemn declaration which heralded to the whole world the birth of the revolutionary publication of a new type fundamentally different from the preceding publications, a Juche-type revolutionary publication struggling for the victory of the cause of the Chajusong of the working people with the Juche idea as a unique guideline. The revolutionary publication thus began to strike its deep historical roots in our country.

Bolshevik, *March 1 Wolgan*, *Sogwang*, *Chongsori* and other revolutionary publications were published by him in conformity with the demand of the developing revolution and military and political tasks in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, basing himself on the rich experience gained in the course of publishing the newspaper *Saenal*. They performed immortal feats in carrying out the historical cause of the fatherland liberation and laying the foundations of the further development of our revolution and in this course the brilliant traditions of the revolutionary publications had been established.

The history of 60 years from the foundation of the newspaper *Saenal* up to now is a proud history in which the brilliant tradition of the revolutionary publications was established in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and our party's media grown from its root have developed to be a powerful ideological weapon to realize the idea and leadership of the party and the leader, and a shining history which powerfully inspired and encouraged our people's struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche and performed immotal feats in our party's cause.

Books Donated to People's Study House By Romania

Romania donated books to the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang.

Book donation ceremony and exhibition were held at the study house on Jan. 15.

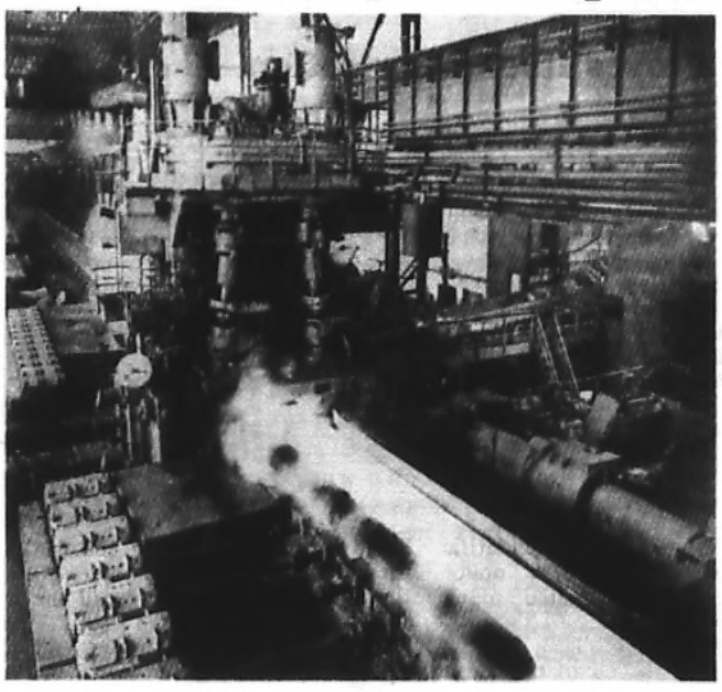
The books were handed by Aueliu Ioan Lazar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Among them are writings of General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and other books of over 100 kinds.

Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony.

Then the attendants went round the books on display.

Progress in Expansion Project of Kim Chaek Iron & Steel Complex



The inside of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex

Rapid progress has been made in the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, a major iron production center of Korea.

Last year, the construction workers put into operation serial ingot-steel maker No. 6, a holding furnace and a scrap iron supply station, built a station for pressure reduction and heat accumulation, and exhausters. Besides, at least 30 objects including the first system of oxygen plant series and serial ingot-steel maker No. 4 were built, assembled or tested.

As a result, more than 68 percent of the second-stage expansion project of building some 50 objects has been fulfilled.

They are working hard to complete and put into operation serial ingot-steel maker No. 4 and a system of oxygen plant series, and finish a converter, heating furnace No. 3 and other major objects.

The project is of great importance in developing the national economy as a whole, especially in attaining the 10 million ton target of steel in Korea.

It is due to be completed by the first quarter of this year.

Members of Prep. Com. of North Side to N-S Joint Conference

A preparatory committee of the north side to a north-south joint conference was formed at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Administration Council, all political parties and social organizations held on Jan. 13 in Pyongyang.

Follow the members of the preparatory committee of the north side:

Chairman:

Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF).

Vice Chairmen:

Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Chi Chang Ik, secretary of the DPRK Central People's Committee.

Chong Sin Hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

Members:

Choe Dok Sin, vice chairman of the CPRF.

Kim Ryong Jun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party.

Ryom Tae Jun, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Pyon Yong Rip, chairman of the Education Commission.

Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Pak Su Dong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

Kang Jom Suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Chu Chang Jun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

Paek In Jun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea.

Pak Tae Ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation.

Over 120 Sports Facilities Under Construction

Over 120 sports facilities including at least 30 gymnasiums and 20 stadiums are now under construction in different provinces, cities and counties of Korea.

The gymnasium of Moranbong District, Pyongyang, with a total floor space of 4,700 square meters and the stadium of Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province, with a total floor space of 34,450 square meters were built some time ago.

Those near completion include the gymnasiums in Hongwon County of South Hamgyong Province and Songgan County of Chagang Province, the stadiums in Kim Jong Suk County of Ryanggang Province and Tongchon County of Kangwon Province and the sports club residences in Changyon County of South Hwanghae Province and Sohung County of North Hwanghae Province.

The construction of an ice rink in Manpo City, Chagang Province, and other gymnasium, stadiums and sports club residences in different parts of the county is progressing at a fast rate.

When built, those sports facilities in local towns, together with the Angol Sports Village in the Mangyongdae area and the Rungrado and Yanggakdo stadiums in Pyongyang, will greatly contribute to the promotion of physical building and sporting and cultural life of the Korean people and to the development of the nation's sports.

Bumper Crop at Green House Farm

An unusual bumper crop has visited the Pyongyang Green-House Farm.

It is cold winter outside. But agricultural working people there are busy with picking cucumbers and tomatoes.

They did farming well as required by the Juche method of farming. These days, they gather every day 1.2 times as much vegetables as in the same period last year.

More than 100 kinds of crops including pepper, pumpkin and spinach are doing very well.

The farm is situated on the northwestern outskirt of Pyongyang.

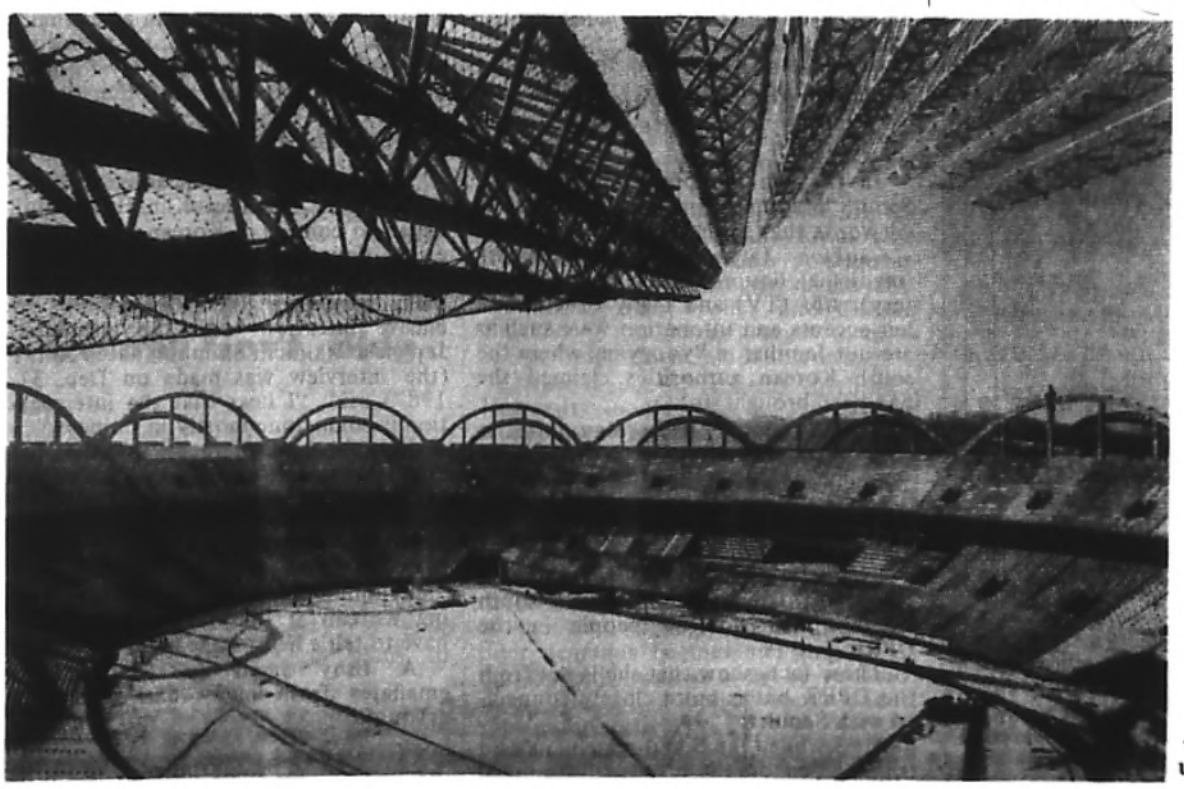
The farm has thus developed into a large winter vegetable production centre whose area grew from six hectares at the time of its foundation to scores of hectares today. The farm has introduced automation facilities.

The farm has several green houses and boilers.

The temperature and humidity are automatically adjusted and fertilizers and herbicides are automatically sprayed. Small tractors and scores of modern tractor-drawn farm machines are doing all farm work including tilling and carrying.

The farm has a strong scientific and technical group. It has 120 engineers and assistant engineers and nearly 100 agricultural working people are in the correspondence course of universities and colleges.

The farm is doing all work on a scientific and technological basis to meet the biological characteristics of crops.



◀ Roofing assembling work on the Rungrado Stadium is under way.

▼ The Pyongyang Green-House Farm

KAL Incident: NSP's Self-Making & Self-Performing Scenario (1)

—Self-Contradictory "Investigation Report" Proves Itself Fabrication—

"Mayumi" who had been extradited from Bahrain to Seoul on alleged charges of "planting explosives" in the missing Korean Air flight 858 last November appeared on Jan. 15 at a press conference in Seoul to "testify" that she is a "north Korean agent", and her "written oath" and "statement" on the "explosion of the KAL jetliner" was made public by an officer of the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly KCIA) at the same place.

The NSP also made public the so-called "results of its month-long investigation" into the "destruction" of KAL flight 858.

The confession as well as the "investigation reports" with a "written statement", however, are far from convincing the world public of the truth of the KAL missing incident, but make them cast deeper doubt on the NSP's drama. Moreover, Seoul's involvement in the jetliner incident is being made clearer as well-informed sources say that there are too many self-contradictions and childish errors in the "evidence" revealed by the south Korean authorities.

With the appearance of "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" before the press on Jan. 15, one thing that was clearly revealed is the fact that she is not from the DPRK.

The People's Korea carries Seoul's self-contradictions found in the "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui confession" and the "NSP's investigation results" in three installments:

Faked-Up "Written Oath"

The south Koreans came out with a "written oath" which, they say, had been written by "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" in the name of "Kim Ok Hwa" when she and the male companion "Kim Sung Il", who died in Bahrain after swallowing a poison ampule, took an oath before leaving Pyongyang.

A copy of the "oath" was carried by Joongang Ilbo dated Jan. 15 as material evidence to prove the "truth".

However, this "evidence" reveals that it is hard to believe that she is from the DPRK, as spellings and terms found in the "oath" are different from those used in the DPRK.

For example, the connecting symbol between the two characters is the one used in south Korea; *tugechosun* (two Koreas) is wrapped with single quotation marks but double quotation marks are used in the north.

A decisive one is the spelling of *kyuyul* (code) which is spelled "*kyuryul*" in the north without fail.

Another revealing fact is that the spelling of *kyuyul* in the "written oath", whose copy was carried by south Korea's Joongang Ilbo dated Jan. 15 for the first time, was later changed to *kyuryul* to match the north Korean spelling in copies of it distributed by south Korea's Yonhap News Agency on Jan. 16 to mass media.

Dong-A Ilbo, a leading daily in south Korea, carried on Jan. 15 part of the "statement" written by "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" herself on the KAL incident.

In the statement, which NSP claims she wrote by herself, "Kim Hyon Hui" spelled "*sogu*" for West Europe but the north Koreans write *sogurapa* and never use such an expression. *Hwajangshil* for toilet is only used in the south and *wisengshil* in the north.

There are many other expressions and spellings in "Kim's written statement" and "oath", which differ from those used in the DPRK.

Even supposing that she got accustomed to south Korean spellings through "tough training", it is strange for her to spell verbs used in the north.

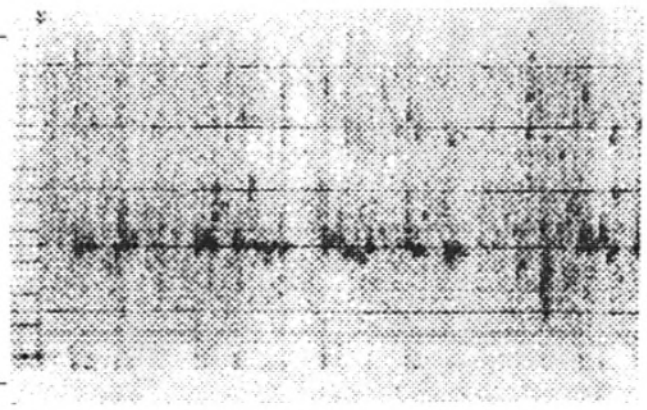
Roughly speaking, more than 100 words and expressions are south Korean, which shows that she is not from the north but from the south.

"Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" Memorized What to Say

Suzuki Matsumi, president of the Japan Sound Institute, who checked the tape recording "Mayumi's" voice at the request of the south Korean authorities last year, said as follows: "Frankly speaking, Kim Hyon Hui's way of speaking (at the press meet) is something unnatural. In answering questions, people tend to stammer, but she responded to questions, focusing only on important points. She seems to have rehearsed many times what to speak. I don't know if she was forced to do so, but her pronunciation came only from her throat at the beginning but she said what she had to do."

He recorded the scene of the Jan. 15 press conference on video tape to analyze it.

"People usually tend to change pitch out of tension or frustration when they begin to speak, but the pitch of her voice was constant at around 200 hertz. This is probably the result of rehearsing. There was hardly any change even when she sobbed. I think that her weeping



There is no intonation showing her mental voice of agitation in the tape-recorded voice of "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" when she "confessed" what she had done in Seoul on Jan. 15. (Photo from Shukan Sankei)

was theatrical," said the former scientific investigator of the Japanese police agency who had investigated many famous crimes.

He was requested on Dec. 10 last year by a ranking official of the south Korean government to judge "Mayumi's" native town by international telephone.

He said that he had felt something strange when the south Korean official, who requested him to analyze "Mayumi's voice" did not mind the result of analysis being made public, though interrogation was still under way in Bahrain.

"First of all, people's voice frequently tends to rise when they speak in an abnormal situation such as speaking before the masses or at a press conference.

Even professional speakers who get accustomed to press conferences or making speeches, their voice frequency tends to rise during the first 30 seconds or so," Mr. Suzuki said.

More strange is the last part of "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui's confession" at the press conference – when she "weeped" with a handkarchief put on her mouth, he said.

Mr. Suzuki casts doubt on this "dramatic situation" and said, "Even at that moment (of weeping) Mayumi's voice frequency reached an only 210 to 220 hertz level. One sobs or weeps in a state extreme mental agitation so that the voice frequency usually doubles."

He further said, "The fact that her voice frequency was maintained at a constant level makes me think that she spoke what she had learned by heart beforehand in accordance with a prepared scenario. It is clear that she rehearsed her pieces hundreds of times. She might have practiced sobbing, too." (Japanese weekly magazine Shukan Sankei, Feb. 4)

A reporter of Japanese Nippon Television Network, who attended the Jan. 15 press meet in Seoul, also threw a doubt, saying "I got the impression that she was forced to say what she had been forced to memorize."

Unconvincing "Confession" & "Written Statement"

In the Jan. 15 press conference in Seoul, "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" uttered words that are not used in the DPRK – *sokjoe* (atonement), *yakjubyong* (medicinal liquor bottle), *patteri* (battery), *tibi* (TV) and many others, and her accents and intonation were such as are not familiar in Pyongyang where the south Korean authorities claimed she had been brought up.

Young people like "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" never use such a difficult word as *sokjoe* in their daily conversation, first of all. They say *sulbyong* for *yakjubyong*, *Konjonji* for *patteri*, and *tellebijon* for *tibi*.

These terms used by "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" are used only by the south Koreans and not by people in the DPRK.

These facts show that she is not from the DPRK but is more closely connected with Seoul.

Meanwhile, the Seoul statement said to be based on the results of a month-long "investigation" by the NSP, as predicted by many observers, blames the DPRK for what they call the "destruction of the KAL 858 flight".

However, the "report" is so poor and crude in substance and material evidence, far from proving that the "KAL jetliner had crashed after a bomb was detonated."

The DPRK's official news agency KCNA in its statement on Jan. 15 made clear the following points: 1) Such an woman as "Kim Hyon Hui" does not exist in the DPRK: 2) No such a student as she is found on the student lists of the schools the south Koreans claim she attended; 3) There is no such a "special training center" as she said she was trained; 4) A man whose career is similar to "Kim Won Sok" (who is said to be the father of "Kim Hyon Hui") does not exist among the diplomats in Angola.

As for the story of "Kim Hyon Hui's father working as fishery representative in Angola," it was proved totally false and groundless as the DPRK maintains no trade representative office in the country. And the Japanese embassy in Zimbabwe also confirmed that no such a diplomat exists among the diplomats of the DPRK in Angola.

The south Koreans claimed that "Kim Hyon Hui is 26 years old and chosen as an 'woman operative' in February 1980, when she was a second year student of a foreign language college, and received 'special training' for seven years and eight months." But this is an incomprehensible contradiction because her age must be 28 according to the normal age count in the DPRK, if her career announced by the NSP is correct.

The NSP in its "investigation results" noted that "On Dec. 23, eight days after her arrival in Seoul, she suddenly touched a female investigator and speaking Korean for the first time, said *'Onni, miane'* (Sister, I'm sorry) and she made a full confession in Korean after that."

This is unconvincing as the word *onni* (elder sister) is said only to mean a real elder sister and not others in the DPRK, and such usage of the word is only common among south Koreans.

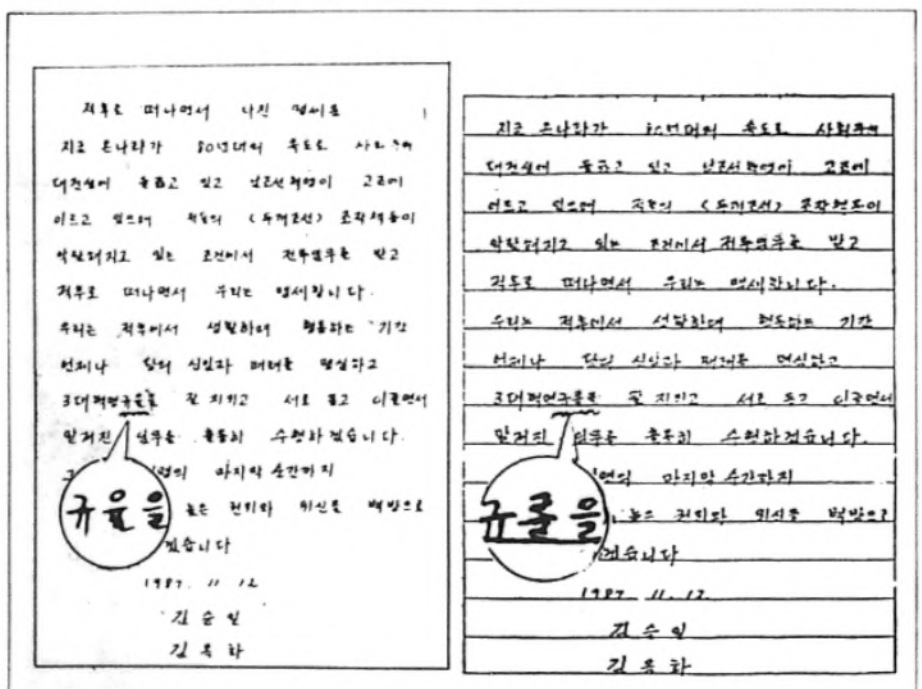
A more striking contradiction is the "fact" that "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" began to confess in Korean on Dec. 23, eight days after her extradition to Seoul, because Chun Doo Hwan's handpicked successor Roh Tae Woo in its exclusive interview with the influential Japanese Mainichi Shimbun dated Jan. 1 (the interview was made on Dec. 31, 1987) said, "I hear that the interrogation is being done mostly in Chinese."

It is absolutely unbelievable that the "next president" and "president of the ruling party" did not receive such an important report from the NSP for more than a week."

If Roh Tae Woo had known that "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" was speaking Korean at that time, why did he have to tell a lie to a Japanese paper?

A fishy smell of "conspiracy" emanates from many part of NSP's accounts.

(To be continued)



In the "written oath" of "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" which was carried on Joongang Ilbo dated Jan. 15 (left) the letters "*kyuul*" (code) written in the south Korean way are seen, not "*kyuryul*" as in the north. But, the characters were changed to "*kyuryul*" to match the north Korean usage when they appeared in Chosun Ilbo dated Jan. 16 (right).

Remember Kwangju!

—Veiled Photos Show What Chun-Roh Group Did to Rise to Power—

The People's Korea recently obtained a document containing new shocking photos of the Kwangju massacre. The document entitled "May comes again" was issued at the end of last year by the Kwangju Parish Council for Justice and Peace.

No sooner had the document been published last year than a strong demand was voiced for investigation into the barbarious and horrible acts commited during the incident, and all the copies of the document were immediately seized by the Chun-Roh regime.

This book contains a lot of photos of the Chun-Roh's martial law troops who slaughtered more than 2,000 citizens according to the order "Kill all the Kwangju citizens!".

Here are some of the photos from the document:

A youth's face was crushed flat so that his eyes, ears and jaw were indistinguishable.

Kwangju turned into a veritable sea of blood as an order "Kill all the youths!" was issued by Roh Tae Woo and Chun Doo Hwan.

S. Korean University Students Continue Demos.

Students of Chosun University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, who have been in struggle since mid-September last year against campus suppression by the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group, demanding the resignation of the government patronized president of the university, entered into a sit-in for an indefinite period on Jan. 8.

Parents of students joined their struggle.

Students occupied again the main building and four other places of the university.

Upset by this, the Chun-Roh regime commited 12 police companies, at least 1,500 strong, in the campus to brutally crack down upon students but they decisively fought them, chanting slogans such as "Riot police, get out".

That day student Li Gwang Ro jumped down from the rooftop of four-stories building, in protest against the brutal suppression by police, and was carried to a hospital in a critical condition. Many students were injured.

Police arrested 38 students that day.

Meanwhile, 100 members of the Society of Democratic Teachers and other organisation of Chosun University staged a street demonstration on the same day, holding placard reading "The university side should be responsible for the involvement of the government power".

They scattered in the street printed materials condemning the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group for suppressing the long sit-in struggle of students by hurling many police into Chosun University, and strongly urged them to accept the just demand of students.

More than 500 students of Chosun University in Kwangju on Jan. 9, too, when their planned meeting on the campus was checked by the police crackdown, moved to Chonnam University and held an emergency general meeting involving even their parents.

At the end of the meeting they held fierce demonstrations in different parts of the city, strongly demanding that their demands be met and that all of the students walked away be released. They attacked a police booth and a venal radio station.

More than 200 students of Korea University held an anti-"government" rally and a demonstration on Jan. 12 on the lapse of one year since Pak Chong Chol, patriotic student of Seoul University, was killed by the murderous atrocity of the south Korean police, according to a report.

Around one o'clock in the afternoon they gathered at the Minju Plaza in front of the students hall of the university to hold a memorial service for partiotic student Pak Chong Chol.

They scathingly condemned the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group for ruthlessly killing Pak Chong Chol who had participated in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democratization and proclaimed a memorial term from Jan. 12 to 17.

More than 5,000 students of Chosun University in Kwangju, stubbornly fighting for campus democracy, held emergency general meetings on Jan. 11 and staged a demonstra tion on the campus.

Saying they would not attend classes until the students walked away by police have been released, the protesters shouted in high spirits "Away with the minister of education who shall be held responsible for the problems at Chosun University" and other slogans.

The Chun-Roh regime rushed more than 1,000 police into the campus, who fired tear gas at random to disperse the demonstrators.

South Korean Students carry portraits of "Democratic Martyrs" during rites on Jan. 16 at Seoul's Yonsei University held in memory of Pak Chong Chol, who died a year ago as a victim of police torture during interrogations about his alleged anti-government activities. (Reuter)

7,000 Farmers Occupy Gov't. Bldg.

7,000 south Korean farmers occupied a compound of government buildings in Seoul and fought a courageous fight on Jan. 9 in protest against the U.S. demand to import beef and the Chun-Roh regime's submission to it.

They shouted "No American beef," carrying placards reading "U.S. beef will ruin us" and "Scrap plans to import beef."

They occupied the compound housing several government buildings and clashed with riot police for three hours.

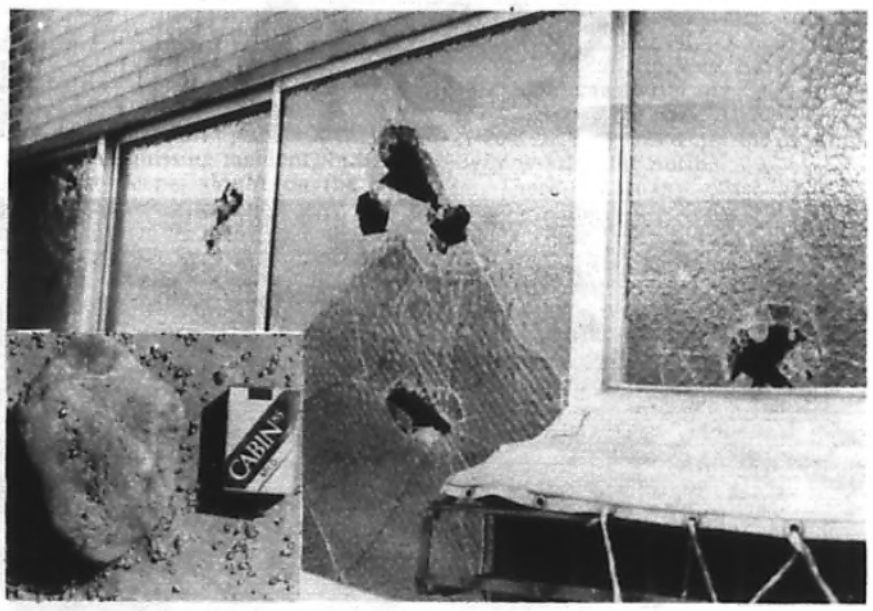
Emergency Meetings Held in Japan As KAL Incident Sparks Violence

In various parts of Japan, Korean nationals have been holding emergency meetings and are disseminating information in the streets in an attempt to denounce the wicked machinations of the south Korean regime in connection with the KAL jetliner incident which happened at the end of last year.

Resident Koreans in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, assembled for a meeting on Jan. 16, in connection with the south Korean regime's so-called "results of investigation" which shifted responsibility for the missing plane on to the DPRK.

At the meeting, Li Bok Nam, chairman of the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), delivered a speech in which he stated that the south Korean claims were an out-and-out fabrication, lacking in any real material evidence and concocted for devious political purposes. He went on to point out that as this south Korean deception has significantly heightened tensions on the peninsula, it cannot be tolerated.

Yamamura Chizue, general secretary of the Hyogo Prefectural Women's Association Thinking of the Korean Affairs and Umabe Kashio, a representative of the Hyogo Prefectural Liaison Council on the Korean Question also made speeches.



Broken windows at the Santama Headquarters of Chongryun. The insert on the lower left shows one of the stones hurled by Japanese hooligans at the Santama Korean First Elementary and Junior High School.

Prior to the meeting, Chairman Li Bok Nam met Japanese reporters at a press conference and issued a statement.

In Yamaguchi Prefecture, representatives of the prefectural headquarters of Chongryun also gave a news conference on Jan. 16, at the Shimonoseki Municipal Office, in which they urged Japanese people in the prefecture to form a correct opinion about the KAL incident and not to erroneously associate it with the DPRK or Chongryun. It was stressed that there must not be violent incidents resulting from anti-DPRK or anti-Chongryun sentiments.

Vice Chairman Kim Gwang Bae of the Chongryun Yamaguchi Prefectural Headquarters condemned the result of the investigation into the KAL incident and claimed that it was nothing more than a fabrication. He then read a statement issued by the KCNA and some comments by Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

There were also emergency meetings held by Korean compatriots in Osaka, Ehime and other prefectures. At both of these meetings the south Korean regime was denounced for its unpardonable manipulation of recent events.

As a result of this south Korean subterfuge, violent incidents directed against Chongryun began to break out after the Jan. 15 "confession of Mayumi."

In December alone last year, there were about 20 cases of assault and battery and numerous threats made against Chongryun organizations and Korean students. The worst areas for violent incidents have been in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi and Chiba prefectures where a nine-year-old girl was assaulted on her way to school.

According to a report on Jan. 19, a female student of the Tokyo Korean 4th Elementary and Junior High School was attacked by a man wearing glasses as she cycled home from school. The hooligan threw her bicycle and attacked her, inflicting injuries.

Representatives of the Adachi Branch of Chongryun's Tokyo Headquarters and the Korean school, on Jan. 21 filed a stiff protest with the Nishiarai and Ayase police stations against successive cases of violence directed towards students of the school, which is located in Adachi Ward, Tokyo.

Earlier, there were several threatening phone calls made to the Fukui Korean Credit Association and the Fukui Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryun on Jan. 16. Later a very large rock was hurled at the credit association shattering a window. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

Threatening Letter Sent To Chongryun's Tokyo Headquarters

A threatening letter was sent to the Tokyo Headquarters of Chongryun on Jan. 21 amid an increasing number of violent incidents directed against Chongryun organizations and Korean students as a result of the KAL incident.

The letter was sent by people who identified themselves as the "North Korean Communist Denouncing Group", and claimed responsibility for the Jan. 20 stone throwing incidents at the Santama Chongryun Headquarters and the Santama Korean First Elementary and Junior High School.

The letter said that they would kill all Koreans in Japan.

In response to the high levels of violence and openly anti-Chongryun activities, Chongryun officials met representatives of the Metropolitan Police Department on Jan. 22 to demand that the Japanese government and police offer protection against violent attacks and conduct an investigation leading to the arrest of the criminals involved.

The same day, Chongryun representatives met Japanese reporters at a press conference and urged that all anti-Chongryun activities and attacks against Korean students and the Korean resident's organization be stopped immediately.

Press Comment on Int'l Affairs: Rodong Sinmun

On Israeli Suppression of Palestinians

Israel must stop barbarous terrorism and crackdown upon Palestinians, declared Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Jan. 15 in a signed commentary condemning brutal suppression by Israel against the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Israeli escalation of suppression of Palestinians aims at annexing the occupied Arab territories for ever and, furthermore, establishing a "great empire of Israel" in the Middle East, said the paper.

Recalling that the atrocities of Israel against the Palestinians synchronize with the conclusion of a new military agreement between the United States and Israel, the paper stressed:

It is not hard to gather what they count on in running wild with bloodshot eyes.

Ever intensified suppression of the Palestinian people's struggle by the Israeli aggressors is a challenge to the Arab countries and peace-loving people of the world.

If the Israeli aggressors think they can break with terrorism and repression the fighting spirit and confidence of the Palestinian people who are determined to restore their legitimate national rights, it is a foolish miscalculation.

On Takeshita's Planned S. Korean Trip

Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita was reported to have expressed during his visit to the United States his intention to visit south Korea to attend the opening ceremony of '88 Olympiad. Earlier, he said that when Roh Tae Woo's victory in the "presidential elections" was rigged up he would travel to south Korea to attend his "inauguration" slated for February. In this connection Rodong Sinmun on Jan. 16 in a signed commentary noted: No sooner had Takeshita become prime minister than he announced his plan to visit south Korea twice a year, an exceptional one. This suggests what great weight he puts to this trip.

It is clear that Takeshita, following in the footsteps of his predecessors, is going to keep to their policy of aggression against the Korean people and further step it up, it observed, and went on:

Takeshita made it plain that his planned trip to south Korea to attend Roh's "inauguration" and the opening ceremony of Olympic Games was intended to demonstrate before the domestic and foreign public Japan's "all-round assistance" to south Korea and build a "relationship of trust" with him.

This tells that he wants to turn Roh's "inauguration" and Olympiad opening ceremony into platforms to conduct an anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign and avail himself of the occasions to hold huddles over tightening the aggressive and predatory tieup with the south Korean puppets and providing military backing to them.

Having received a relay baton for war preparations from his predecessor, Takeshita is showing extra zeal in supporting a new military dictatorial regime in south Korea and boosting the triangular military fusion involving the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Takeshita is attaching so much importance to his south Korean junket because of the plot of the U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries to keep Korea divided forever.

The reactionary ruling quarters of Japan pursue the aim of perpetuating the Korean division and using south Korea as their "anti-communist breakwater" in the service of the U.S.'s policy of war and, at the same time, utilizing it as a tool for protecting the militarist policy in Japan and a permanent springboard for its overseas expansion. The policy of the new prime minister of Japan is oriented, after all, to serve this aim.

On U.S. 'Star Wars Programme'

U.S. President Reagan cried that the "Star Wars programme" was a "defence system intended for the elimination of nuclear weapons and for a more stable world", babbling that it is, indeed, the "bedrock of the U.S. policy and a first and foremost one".

Criticizing this, Rodong Sinmun in its commentary on Jan. 15 said that his utterances in the wake of his signing of the treaty of eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles indicate the U.S. ruling circle's intention only to get nuclear supremacy and impose a nuclear holocaust upon mankind, not being interested in disarmament.

It said that the U.S. "Star Wars programme" is a criminal plan for a nuclear war to deploy many nuclear weapons in outer space and inflict a nuclear holocaust upon mankind from there.

The U.S. reactionary ruling quarters' jargon that the "Star Wars programme" is a "defensive one benefiting" mankind is nothing but a sophistry to conceal the criminal purpose of this programme, the paper said, and continued:

The U.S. reactionary ruling quarters pretend to demand "disarmament" and desire for "clear outer space." But it is a whopping lie. In actuality, they seek arms race, not "disarmament", and an outer space covered with nuclear weapons, not a clear one.

On Japan's Mil. Power

Japan's military buildup and war preparations pose a grave threat to independence and security of the Asian countries and are contrary to the interests of the Japanese people, said Rodong Sinmun on Jan. 7.

The commentary paid attention to the moves in Japan contrary to the facts that new Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita said at the Asean Summit Conference that "Japan will not become again a major military power" and prattled the same after going back to Tokyo.

The Japanese government decided to appropriate 29,000 million dollars for military budget in the fiscal 1988, 5.2 percent higher than last year's. The Defence Agency of Japan is planning to build several aircraft carriers in the future. Meanwhile, the Japanese ground "Self-Defence Force" decided to hold the U.S.-Japan joint military training three times from January to February. The U.S.-Japan joint military exercises are growing scope every year.

Noting that there is no country in Asia that tries to invade or threaten Japan, the commentary said:

If Japan truly wants peace and friendship, why does she step up the military buildup by increasing military spending at a speed two times as high as that of the NATO member states and stage alarming military rehearsals with the mobilization of large combat units. This is aimed at gaining supremacy over a vast area of Asia and the Pacific by force of arms and reviving the old colonial empire.

The Japanese monopoly capital that has economically infiltrated deep into vast areas of Asia and the Pacific considers it a vital demand to make military inroads for the protection of its concessions.

Underground Munitions Plant of WWII Discovered Here

—About 500-2,000 Koreans Forced to Work There—

The site of an underground munitions plant which is believed to have been constructed by drafted Koreans toward the end of World War II were discovered in December last year at the foot of Mt. Rokko, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan.

The site was found at Koyoen Sanno-cho, Nishi-machi of Nishinomiya City. Incised on the wall of a tunnel were letters reading "independence of Korea" and others.

According to a study by the Hyogo Study Group of Korean Affairs, it is presumed that about 500-2,000 Koreans were forced to work there.

The site was found and investigated by Chon Hon Young and other members of the group.

According to their survey, there were 11 tunnels which were three meters high, three meters wide and 50-100 meters long and which are believed to have been constructed for a munitions plant.

In those days, the construction work was carried out secretly under the strict surveillance of the military authorities of Japan. Therefore, no materials concerning this underground munitions plant are found in Nishinomiya City.

Citizens there thought that the tunnels were air-raid shelters. No investigation into the site was conducted in the past 42 years after the war.

It was members of the Hyogo Study Group of Korean Affairs who made an investigation into the site. This study group was formed in November 1983 by 2nd and 3rd generation Korean residents in Hyogo Prefecture with Mr. So Gun Sik as its representative. Since its formation, the group has studied the records of Koreans drafted for forced labor in Hyogo Prefecture. It focuses on underground munitions plants built during WWII and mines where a large number of Koreans were forced to work, and has collected materials and testimonies of persons concerned. The group consists of 25 Koreans in Hyogo Prefecture.

They studied the "U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, Underground Production of Japanese Aircraft, Report No. XX, Aircraft Division, March 1987" and the "History of Kawanishi Aircraft Co. (which is today's Shinmeiwa Aircraft Co.)" which engaged in aircraft manufacture at those underground munitions plants during the war.

They also collected information there from people related to these underground munitions plants.

Through their efforts, facts about the underground plants were made clear. The members of the group presume that more than ten other tunnels still exist there.

According to the "History of Kawanishi Aircraft Company," U.S. air raids increased after the spring of 1945 and the aircraft factories were their targets. Therefore, it was thought that it would be difficult to continue to produce aircraft on the ground. Then, caves were dug for the factories in the Hokujo District at the foot of Mt. Rokko, including Shikajio, Koyoen, Yamashiya, and Himeji.

On the walls of a tunnel on the western side of Koyoen Sanno-cho, Chinese characters were found incised, reading "independence of Korea," "spring," "justice," and so on.

Mr. Uno Tadao, 74, who worked as chief superviser at the underground munitions plant, said:

"There were factory offices on the west side and dormitories for Korean workers on the east side of the river which flows through the valley from Koyohigashi-machi to Shinkoyo-cho. About 2,000 Korean workers and their families lived there. I remember that on Aug. 15, Koreans celebrated the end of the war."

Hong Sang Jin, 38, a member of the study group, said:

According to the materials, the tunnels were built in only half a year toward the end of WWII. This shows that how hard our compatriots had to work. Getting a report on the survey from the group, Nishinomiya City will start a thorough survey on the site together with the Hyogo Study Group.

Letters reading "independence of Korea" incised on the wall of a tunnel of the underground munitions plant discovered in Nishinomiya City Hyogo Prefecture, last December.

▶ The inside of a tunnel of the underground munitions plant.

▼ The entrance to a tunnel of the underground plant.

Old Tales and Legends

Myongrim Dabbu's Wit

Myongrim Dabbu lived under the Koguryo Dynasty (Korea's first feudal state which existed from the first century B.C. to 668 A.D.).

In 166 he was promoted to a ministerial post in charge of the nation's military affairs. In November 172 while he was still at the same post, massive foreign armed forces invaded Koguryo. The King held an Imperial conference which was to decide strategy to be adopted – whether to be offensive or defensive. One of the ministers said:

"The enemy slights us, relying on his numerical strength. So, unless we open the city gate and fight, they will think we are cowards and continue to invade us in the future too. Therefore, we consider that we should meet the enemy. Our mountains are rugged and the roads narrow. There is an old saying, 'Even ten thousand attackers are no match to one gate keeper.' This applies precisely to the very advantageous terrain conditions we have. If we fight by making the most of this natural fortress, they won't be able to conquer us however great their number. So I recommend to Your Majesty that our troops be sent out immediately to repulse their invasion."

Many officials present agreed to this viewpoint. But Myongrim Dabbu advanced a different view.

"I do not agree, Sir. The enemy has a large country with a huge population so that they are invading our country in high spirits. In my opinion, therefore, we are not in a position to meet their spearhead right now. 'The side with many soldiers must attack while the other side with a small number of soldiers must defend', as the saying goes. Any military men understand this truth. As far as I know, since the enemy soldiers have to fight, feeding on the provisions brought from their country hundreds of miles away, they will not stand for long, I should say. If we strengthen our defences by digging deep trenches around the city wall and building high forts and wait for them after clearing our fields of all the grains, they will not be able to endure hunger and cold and will have to retreat in less than a month. If we hit the enemy with a strong force when the situation changes in our favour, we shall repulse them easily."

Nobody dared raise objection to his logical, convincing view. This tactics conceived by Myongrim Dabbu was based on a correct judgment of the correlation of forces between friend and foe. At the time the enemy was not only numerically superior but also had had thoroughgoing preparations for the war of aggression. It would be quite disadvantageous for Koguryo to make a frontal attack on the enemy now. Finally the Court adopted Myongrim Dabbu's proposal and decided to use the defend-the-city, clear-the-fields tactics. This was aimed at allowing the enemy to get not a grain of cereals, while wiping out and driving away the invaders by relying on the heavily fortified walls.

The government evacuated all the provisions from areas along the enemy's invasion route to other parts of the country, while an ample amount of provisions was preserved in the city of Uinaam which had turned into an iron-wall fortress for defence.

The enemy made several attempts to attack the Uinaam City, but they were defeated each time suffering heavy casualties as the gallant soldiers of Koguryo put up a good fight.

Meanwhile, some of the Koguryo army cut the enemy's logistical supply route in their rear. This operation proved effective; the enemy's provisions ran out and they suffered acute hunger and their morale sagged day by day. Unable to fight any longer the enemy gave up their aggressive plan for the time being and retreated. Myongrim Dabbu who had been waiting for this chance led an elite cavalry of several thousand men to pursue the fleeing enemy and wiped them out at Chwawon. In this battle the Koguryo army killed and wounded most of the invaders. The enemy suffered such a shattering defeat that they "could take not a horse home." This is the famous battle at Chwawon in 172.

Myongrim Dabbu led his mounted soldiers back in triumph amid the thunderous beating of drums. The King was greatly delighted and conferred a high citation upon Myongrim Dabbu for his distinguished services.

Rodong Sinmun on KAL Incident

(Continued from page 1)

Shinichi and Mayumi when they were arrested in Bahrain and that, later, Shinichi committed suicide and Mayumi alone survived. The poison killing of Shinichi was intended to convince one that those who were carrying Japanese passports were the criminals of the jetliner explosion, and the survival of Mayumi is due to the fact that they considered from the beginning of this fake-up that she, disguised as an "operative" of the north and a "criminal of the airliner explosion," could be made a scapegoat.

That is why the south Korean puppets "confidently" escorted to Seoul Mayumi who claimed no complicity in the jet incident, even in disregard of the requirements of international law.

Now the Karen Tribe in the Burmese border area who reportedly have the hull of the jetliner and remains of those who were on board the plane, proposed a negotiation in this regard. This indicates irrefutably that the airliner did not vanish into the sea and that the south Korean puppets' talk about remains of the plane allegedly discovered while being afloat in the sea was a fiction.

The puppets published the "results of investigation" into the incident after dragging on time, obviously with the aim of diverting people's attention elsewhere and keeping the clout of the DPRK's patriotic proposal for peace and reunification from being exerted on the people, of justifying the extension of their military rule under the pretext of "threat" by someone, of holding "parliamentary elections" for the immediate transfer of "power" without difficulty and, furthermore, of single-handedly hosting the Olympics at any cost.

The south Korean authorities integrated the publication of the "results of investigation" with the DPRK's proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference and kicked up a frenzied anti-DPRK row with a "statement," an "urgent emergency military affairs meeting" and the like. By doing so they openly proclaimed their stand against dialogue, peace and reunification.

It goes without saying that the anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign of the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group is wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists who are fishing in troubled waters from north-south confrontation and division of the country.

We will never overlook the reckless provocative moves of the south Korean puppets, and the world's peace-loving people and unbiased public opinion will never tolerate them.

Chongryun Denounces Seoul's Fabrication

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on Jan. 15 published a press statement and denounced the south Korean authorities for fabricating "results of investigation" and "confessions" of an alleged spy woman, thus aggravating confrontation and division among fellow countrymen and inciting antagonism against the DPRK.

EDITORIAL

Roh Group's New Intrigue To Isolate North & Seek "Two Koreas"

On Jan. 15, the Agency for National Security Planning, the former KCIA, made public the "results of investigation into the KAL incident."

The announcement said that the Korean Flight 858 crashed because of a bomb explosion planted by "north Korean agents."

"The investigation results" made public by the ANSP are nothing but a fabrication.

A statement issued by the KCNA on Jan. 15 in connection with the ANSP announcement said that what the Seoul authorities called "Mayumi," or Kim Hyon Hui was not in the register of any primary school, middle school and in Pyongyang they claimed she attended and that there is no such a person as her "father" in the DPRK mission in Angola.

What they called "the investigation results" are not based on material evidence. They are based on the "confession" of Mayumi which were obviously prepared by the ANSP to shift the responsibility of the KAL incident onto the DPRK.

The Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun said editorially on Jan. 16 that the problem remains of finding any material evidence. "The plane has not been found and the south Korean authorities will have to provide evidence further to Mayumi's confession if a substantive case is to be presented," the editorial said.

According to the announcement of the Seoul junta, Pyongyang blew up the passenger plane "in an attempt to prevent south Korea from being a sole host of the forthcoming Summer Olympics and to deter countries from participating in the Games." Their allegations do not hold water, however. To blow up the jetliner never contributes to Pyongyang's efforts to co-host the Games. On the contrary, it gives Seoul an excuse to reject the talks for the co-hosting issue. After all, Pyongyang stands to gain nothing from the terrorist act.

The KAL incident is nothing but a well-prepared intrigue by the ANSP itself to isolate north Korea, host this year's Olympics single-handedly and prevent Pyongyang from improving relations with Washington and Tokyo.

We hope that the world public will not be fooled by Seoul's fabrication and denounce their reckless anti-DPRK propaganda.

Tass Comments

On KAL Incident

(Continued from page 1)

with a positive response of the progressive south Korean and world public. The DPRK proposed to convene a joint meeting of the north and the south with the participation of representatives of the authorities, political parties and public organizations of the two countries to discuss measures that open favourable prospects for the achievement of national concord, easing the tension between the north and the south and peaceful reunification of Korea. Measures proposed by the DPRK include an end to major military exercises, the holding of negotiations on disarmament in Korea, the joint sponsoring by the north and the south of the 1988 Olympics and an end to mutual propaganda attacks.

The stirring up by Seoul of a provocative campaign hostile to the DPRK at a time when peaceful constructive proposals of the north can open the road to a long-needed solution of the Korean question shows that the south Korean leaders do not want a dialogue and peace, are striving for confrontation and the heightening of tension on the Korean Peninsula. This is shown by the recent agreement on the intensification of military cooperation between the USA and the south Korean regime, the holding by Seoul of an emergency meeting of the committee of chiefs of staffs of the armed forces to put the south Korean army on an alert. Pyongyang rightly assessed this as an overt proclamation of the course at confrontation with the DPRK.

Pyongyang's new constructive proposals offer another opportunity for the resumption of a dialogue between the north and the south. Everyone who declares for mutual reconciliation, for the easing of tension and peace in Korea hopes for this. The Seoul authorities proclaim from time to time that they want a peaceful unification of Korea on an equitable basis. If this is really so, they should respond to these proposals.

On US Terrorist Policy

(Continued from page 1)

States included in the same list Cuba, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya and Iran which refuse to bow to American dictate and pursue a policy which meets their national interests. It was only after the event that the USA had admitted that the entire anti-Libyan campaign was a deliberate act of disinformation, made on initiative of the then CIA director William Casey.

The unceremonious act of the USA vis-a-vis the DPRK represents an attempt to evade responsibility for its deeds because the United States was the main source and expounder of the policy of state terrorism. Washington is pursuing this course in its plans to topple the legitimate governments of sovereign states which it finds disagreeable. It continues to export counterrevolution, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the continuing military and other aid to insurgents in Afghanistan, Angola, Mozambique and other countries, the extended military presence in the Persian Gulf aimed at fanning up the Iran-Iraq conflict and directly interfering in the internal affairs of the countries of the region.

As for the aircraft, the United States can in no way claim to be accuser of others in terrorist acts. Suffice it to recall the crash of a Cuban airliner in October 1976 which plunged in the Caribbean Sea after an explosion on board. Agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency turned out to be involved in the act of sabotage which left 73 people killed. The terrorists arrested by authorities in Barbados admitted to being recruited by the CIA.

One of them Luis Posada Carriles later fled from the prison and under the assumed name of Ramon Medina took an active part in arms deliveries to Nicaraguan Contras as part of the White House covert operations to sell arms to Iran and divert part of proceeds to finance the acts of armed sabotage, killings and terror against the people of Nicaragua.

Pyongyang's Letter

(Continued from page 1)

Other matters conducive to making this year a year that will provide an opportunity of a new turn for national reconciliation and unity may be also discussed.

We think that joint conferences will be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul and in view of the prevailing situation and the urgency of the solution of the problem, the sooner, the better.

We consider that it is necessary to hold a preliminary meeting on Feb. 19 in Panmunjom for the early convocation of a north-south joint conference.

In our opinion, it is reasonable that the preliminary meeting would be participated in by five to seven representatives authorized by both governments, political parties and organizations with representatives of the authorities of both sides at minister level and those of political parties and public organizations at deputy chief level.

Believing that if a north-south joint conference is opened, an annal of a new history of national reconciliation and unity will be certainly recorded within this year, we express the expectation that the south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and persons of all walks of life will approach our proposal with prudent attitude and show an affirmative response to it.

* * *

The letter was sent by Chairman Ho Dam, authorized by the preparatory committee, to south Korean persons in authority, representatives of political parties, public organizations and other figures of various segments, 50 in all, including Kim Jong Ryol, prime minister; Roh Tae Woo, president of the "Democratic Justice Party"; Kim Young Sam, president of the "Reunification Democratic Party"; Kim Dae Jung, president of the "Party for Peace and Democracy"; Kim Jong Pil, president of the "New Democratic Republican Party"; Li Man Sop, president of the Korean National Party"; Sin Do Hwan, acting president of the "New Korea Democratic Party"; Ryu Chi Song, president of the "Korean Democratic Party"; Kwon Du Yong, chairman of the "Social Democratic Party"; Pak Hyong Gyu, Kim Sung Hun, Kye Hun Je and Ko Un, permanent corepresentatives of the "National Coalition for Democracy"; Hong Song Chol, chairman of the "Central Council for National Reunification"; Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the "National Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification".

Malagasy, Ethiopia To Boycott Games

(Continued from page 1)

Madagascar reserve at the moment the question of participation in the 1988 Olympic Games till it knows more details of the question," the communique said.

"The DRM considers the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the two parts of Korea is certainly necessary for guaranteeing peace of the international sports community," it continued.

"Only under such condition, the DRM will actually and fully participate in the Olympic Games which will be held in Pyongyang and Seoul," it added.

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian Olympic Committee (EOC) on Jan. 19 officially announced that Ethiopia will not participate in the 24th Olympiad, according to an AP report from Addis Ababa.

The EOC in its statement said that if the Games are single-handedly hosted by Seoul, division of the north and the south of Korea will be extended and the danger of conflicts on the Korean Peninsula will increase, the report said.

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